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LEWIS & SIMPSON

NURSERIES

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Pink Flowering Dogwood (See page 19)

TROUTDALE, OREGON

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2. At least one-fourth of purchase price must accompany order. Balance C.O.D.

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We hope that you will find this small, condensed, cyclopedia type listing of our stock helpful and valuable. We feel that it is going to fill a great need for the average home-owner and gardener. No prices are quoted here as we desire to use this listing year after year. Instead, a price list on all listings contained herein will be sent you at the first of each new season. We feel this a much improved, superior method to the old style of listing. Nursery stock is very fluctuating in price, quantity and quality, quite often changing many times in one season. By this new method we can keep you posted on prices, quantity and quality at all times. Use your price list along with this cyclopedia listing of stock. We will be glad to send one of these cyclopedia listings to your friends. Send us their address.

SHRUBS

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (Glossy Abelia). Broadleaf evergreen foliage glossy green, flowers white with pink blush. A beautiful, hardy evergreen. Splendid for foundation and mass plantings. Blooms all summer and is an attractive shrub both in flower and foliage.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA SHERWOODI (Dwarf Abelia). Broadleaf evergreen. A dwarf abelia, not only the plant but the leaves and the flowers as well being about half the size of Grandiflora. Flowers pink and white, same as Grandiflora. Thick branching and very compact. A choice little plant, especially where space is a factor, supplying a long-felt need.

ABIES CONCOLOR (White fir). Evergreen Conifer. A tree of symmetrical growth and beautiful bluish foliage. It has great resistance to heat, cold and drought, and these qualities combined with its beautiful landscape effect made it a truly desirable tree in many locations.

ALTHEA (See Hibiscus).

ANDROMEDA (See Pieris).

ARBORVITAE (See Thuja).

ARCTASTAPHYLAS UVA-URSI (Kinnikinnick). Sometimes called Bearberry. A lovely low trailing evergreen, flourishing in a wide range of latitude and altitude. Withstands almost any degree of cold. Has large red berries, roundish glossy leaves and grows in thick masses, completely covering the ground, rocks, walls or old logs over which it trails. Exempt from pests, good the year round and in every respect decidedly pleasing and satisfying. Considered by some to be the best ground cover known.

AUCUBA JAPONICA. Broadleaf evergreen. Female plants. In size of plant and leaf, and berry-bearing properties like Variegata, but the leaves are deep green of solid color.

AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA (Golddust Aucuba). Broadleaf evergreen. Leaves large, glossy, dark green splashed with gold. Hardy and resistant to smoke and dust. The variegated foliage gives this plant a bright, cheerful aspect and since it thrives best in deep shade it is a most useful evergreen for brightening dark, shady corners difficult to landscape. Grows 5 to 6 ft. tall.

AZALEA ALTA CLARENSE. A deciduous azalea of much merit. Strong, vigorous grower and profuse blossomer. In the rather showy blossoms there is a beautiful blending of orange and yellow. A favorite with all who know it. Blooms in early spring.

AZALEA AMOENA COCCINEA. Broadleaf evergreen. Dwarf. An azalea of superior merit. It is quite similar to hinodegiri but is much hardier. Has somewhat smaller foliage, and rich coloring both in the stems and foliage. Bright red flowers. Profuse blossomer. A wonderful plant. Blossoms very early in spring.

AZALEA HINODEGIRI (Crimson Azalea). Dwarf, very compact, evergreen azalea. Heavy glossy foliage, hardy on Pacific Coast. When in bloom the plant is completely covered with bright red flowers, so that the foliage is hidden. One of the most showy and one of the most popular dwarf ornamental shrubs. Blossoms very early in spring.

AZALEA MOLLIS (Chinese Azalea). Deciduous. Very hardy. Blooms before leafing in early spring. Foliage bright green and attractive, turning to gorgeous shades of bronze and red in the fall. Flowers are large and borne in great profusion. It has an irresistible appeal and is a great favorite to all who know it. Its plantings cannot be overdone.

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS (Western Azalea). Deciduous. Very hardy. Blooms in early spring. Intensely fragrant pink to white flowers borne in great profusion. This beautiful shrub is native to Pacific Coast. Because of its fragrant as well as showy blossoms it is a very popular plant.

BARBERRY (See Berberis).

BEARBERRY (See Arctostaphylos).

BERBERIS DULCIS NANA. Often called Dwarf Box barberry. Foliage deep green, compact. Hardy evergreen with orange flowers. One of the best low hedge and border plants.

BERBERIS DARWINI. A native of South America from Chili to Patagonia. Evergreen, reaching a height of about 3 feet. Foliage is deep green, glossy, and compact, and the small, neat leaves are serrated and holly-like. In early spring the plant is a gorgeous mass of tiny, bright, orange-colored flowers. Very decorative.

BERBERIS JULIANAE (Wintergreen Barberry). One of the best upright barberries. The leaves are large, foliage heavy and the thorns, which are long and sharp, are well hidden by the foliage. Some of the leaves remain green through the winter, others turn brilliant scarlet and are mingled among the green leaves in the fall and winter in a most showy and attractive manner. The flowers are a beautiful orange yellow.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA (Red-leafed Japanese Barberry). One of the most valuable species, especially remarkable for its low, dense, horizontal growth, its large brilliant red leaves make gorgeous splashes of color in the landscape. Hardy. Very valuable for borders of walks, drives and for low ornamental hedges.

BOXWOOD (See Buxus).

BROOM (See Cytisus, Genista or Spartum).

BURNING BUSH (See Euonymus).

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS ARBORESCENS (True Tree Box). Broadleaf evergreen. Small, deep green, glossy foliage. Rather rapid growing. An excellent and well-known hedge plant. Also often used for topiary work.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS AUREO VARIEGATA (Golden Tree Box). A bright, cheerful little dwarf with beautiful golden, variegated foliage. Hardy, of slow compact growth, and does best in shaded locations, where the variegation is most pronounced. One of the most attractive broad-leaved evergreens.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA (True Dwarf Box). Dwarf, slow growing. Foliage fine, deep green, dense. The well-known evergreen edging plant.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA ALBO MARGINATA (Silveredge Dwarf Box). Has all the characteristics of the true dwarf box, hardy, dwarf, compact, symmetrical. Presents a pleasing silvery appearance due to the variegated foliage.



Azalea altaclarensae



Azalea mollis



Azalea hinodegiri (Dwarf Evergreen)



Cydonia Japonica (Japanese Flowering Quince) (See page 6)

CALLUNA VULGARIS ALBA (White Heather). Similar to red heather but with white blossoms. Foliage is bright green and the blossoms are of snowy whiteness. Grows to a height of 18 inches and is very hardy. Like the other varieties of calluna, is a mid-summer bloomer.

CALLUNA VULGARIS AUREA (Golden Heather). Possesses fine golden foliage that heads up in many of the stems in moss-like clusters. During the fall and winter the foliage takes on beautiful tinges of red which are intermingled with the green and gold. The multitude of flowers are in soft pleasing lavender shades, which blend with the green and gold of the foliage in producing one of nature's daintiest and most charming color effects. Appeals to all who see it. Hardy, new. Height about 18 inches.

CALLUNA VULGARIS PYGMAEA (Moss Heather). Dwarf evergreen heather, attaining a height of 8 inches. Foliage dark green, dainty. Flowers lavender. Gem for the rockery.

CALLUNA VULGARIS RUBRA (Red Heather). The red heather has become one of the popular garden evergreens. When in bloom there is nothing visible but the blossoms, which are a rich, purplish red. It is such a brilliant display of flowering beauty in mid-summer that visitors to our nursery from far and near have been amazed at its superb beauty and have been unstinted in their praise. It is hardy and grows about 18 inches tall. As in the case of several heathers, we cannot say too much for this matchless gem of the garden. Its blooms are especially welcome, coming at a season when there is but little competition in blossoming shrubs.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA (Double Red). The Camellia holds a place right up in the front ranks among flowering trees. The superb, waxy, rose-like flowers are loved by everyone, are fine when on the tree or as cut flowers; leaves are large of intense waxy, glossy surface and make just the right setting for the wax-like flowers.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA (Pink Perfection). One of the favorites. Flowers perfect, very double, and clear pure pink.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA (Mixed). Double red, double pink, double red and white.

CEDAR (See *Cedrus* and *Juniperus Virginiana*).

CEDRUS DEODARA (Deodar Cedar). Evergreen conifer. The Deodar Cedar grows into a fountain of green of surpassing beauty. The color is a light, bluish green. With a little pruning and shearing the foliage becomes very dense and graceful. It is a native of the Himalaya mountains in India, where it has been fittingly termed Tree of the Gods.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA. Evergreen conifer. Large pyramidal tree to 120 ft. with upright leading shoots. Foliage glaucous, with silvery hue; a very desirable and vigorous form; a stately tree.

CEDRUS LEBANON. Evergreen conifer. Large tree with wide-spreading horizontal branches, forming a broad head. When older, leading shoots nodding. King Solomon's temple was supposedly built with timbers from this type tree.

CEONOTHUS (Wild Lilac). Deciduous shrubs, free flowering and especially valuable for their late-flowering period. These bushy shrubs are one of the fine ornamentals for shrubberies and shrubbery borders. The large lilac-like flowers are borne in profusion on the spreading drooping branches from August until frost. Brings that much needed touch of color in the garden at a time when most shrubs are not blooming.

C. Gloire de Versailles. Bright blue flowers.

C. Marie Simons. Flowers flesh colored.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA (Lawson Cypress). An evergreen conifer of most satisfying effect, both in stately habit of growth, dense limbs and graceful foliage. Not hardy in areas of extreme cold, but, fortunate, indeed, are localities which can grow this handsome tree. It is fine when grown in somewhat open or well-spaced rows and is equally good when grown as single specimens, needing no supporting plantings to enhance its beauty.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ERECTA GLAUCA (Blue Cypress) (Alumii). Evergreen conifer. A cone-shaped cypress, erect in growth and with vertical foliage of turquoise green effect. It is a valuable aid in landscape planting, and for that reason is always a popular tree. A very popular tree for accentuation work in foundation plantings.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ERECTA VIRIDIS (Green Column Cypress). Evergreen conifer. A pyramid of living green which will add life and freshness to any planting. Foliage of unusual density. Naturally of shapely form and needing no pruning; will, however, take kindly to shearing as desired.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA LUTEA (Golden Lawson Cypress). Dense golden-cypress. Evergreen conifer. The foliage is very heavy, while the tree itself is a broad symmetrical pyramid, branching close to the ground. A trim, handsome ornamental, giving the impression of an individual well dressed and groomed, and with a minimum amount of attention. Golden color throughout the year.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA NESTARDIS (Birdsnest Cypress). Evergreen conifer. A lovely dense dwarf shrub. Deep rich green foliage naturally globose in habit. This attractive slow growing plant is very valuable for borders, low hedges and for low foundations, and rockeries. A truly ornamental shrub.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA WISSELI. Evergreen conifer of columnar habit. Foliage glaucous and of a deep, dark green.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA STEWARTI (Winter Golden Cypress). Evergreen conifer. Rather slender golden tree. Foliage erect with pendulous tips towards the top of the tree. One of the most remarkable and most admired of conifers, always attracting attention. Stately in habit, with green and gold foliage of most effective contrast. Hardy.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA (Hinoki Cypress). Evergreen conifer of heavy, rich, deep green, and compact foliage, lustrous and exceptionally pleasing, having no superior in these respects. It is graceful in growth and semi-dwarf, branches frond-like and pendulous. Many consider the Obtusa as having the finest green foliage among conifers.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA AUREA (Golden Hinoki Cypress). Same as Hinoki Cypress excepting foliage is golden. Beautiful specimen.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA GRACILIS (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). Dwarf evergreen conifer with flattened, fern-like foliage. Elegant light green form with graceful pendulous branches. Excellent for rockeries.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA FILIFERA (Thread Cypress (Retinospora)). Evergreen conifer. A graceful and attractive tree crowned and covered with slender pendulous branches and strands of thick dark green foliage. Rather a dwarf tree of much ornamental value. Trees may be planted singly. Thread Cypress also makes a hedge of unusual merit.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA FILIFERA AUREA NANA (Dwarf Golden Thread Cypress). Evergreen conifer. Dwarf evergreen. Grows into a dense and compact mass of intensely golden foliage, reaching a height of 2 feet and a spread of 4 feet. A remarkable conifer that adds a touch of cheer and brightness wherever it is used. Does best when not exposed to the continuous direct rays of the sun. Very showy and desirable. Hardy.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA PLUMOSA (Plume Cypress (Retinospora)). Evergreen conifer of dense conical habit. Branches almost erect with slender branchlets of feathery appearance. Foliage bright green. Highly ornamental tree, excellent for formal plantings and topiary work.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA PLUMOSA AUREA (Golden Plume Cypress (Retinospora)). Same as Plume Cypress excepting young growth is a golden yellow color. A very showy plant.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA SQUARROSA NANA (Dwarf Moss Retinospora). Dwarf evergreen conifer, reaching a height of about 2 feet. Soft, heavy, compact foliage of silvery, plume-like effect. It would be difficult to find a better subject for low sheared hedges and borders.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA SQUARROSA VEITCHI (Moss Retinospora). Evergreen conifer. Fine, plume-like, silvery foliage, very compact and heavy. Makes beautiful sheared specimens, lending itself well to formal landscaping.

CHOISYA TERNATA (Mexican Orange). Grows 4 to 8 feet high, making a compact free blooming bush. A handsome shrub worthy of great popularity. It will endure several degrees of frost. Hardy against wall or in protected place, on Pacific Coast. Blossoms at different seasons and can be made to bloom, it is said, every two months by withholding water and then watering liberally.

CISTUS LADONIFERUS MACULATA (Spotted Rockrose). Hardy, broad-leaved evergreen, possessing abundance of foliage. Has large white flowers with red spot at the base of each petal. A very good landscape subject for dry slopes.

CISTUS LAURIFOLIUS (Laurel Rockrose). A dense growing evergreen shrub, reaching a height of 3 ft. Has thick heavy leaves and white, waxy flowers. Is hardy and a fine landscape subject.

COTONEASTER ADPRESSA (Creeping Cotoneaster). A native of western China and hardy into New England. Has fine, small, glossy,

evergreen foliage, and red berries. Grows to a height of 6 inches, tapering out to the tips of the branches in beautiful symmetry, with a spread of 3 feet or more. There may be no better prostrate Cotoneaster than Adpressa.

COTONEASTER DAMMERI (Cotoneaster humifusa). A small evergreen creeper often called Cotoneaster humifusa. Large red berries in profusion. Never grows more than 3 inches high. Fine rockery plant and good for ground covers. It makes a wonderful wall covering when planted at the top and allowed to drape downwards. It is one of those delightful trailers, a native of central China and new in American gardens.

COTONEASTER FRANCHETI (Franchet Cotoneaster). Broadleaf evergreen. Generally recognized as one of the most graceful and ornamental of all Cotoneasters. Pendulous branches, silvery leaves and a mass of orange red berries in fall and winter. Native of China.

COTONEASTER FRIGIDA (Himalayan Cotoneaster). Large, hardy evergreen shrub, bearing scarlet berries all along the stems in great profusion. Beautiful in flower and fruit. Native of the Himalayan mountains.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS (Rock Cotoneaster). Well known and deservedly a great favorite; low growing. The side branches grow with a pleasing perfection of regularity, the leaves are small and the foliage is a good, dark green. Bears masses of red berries in the fall that are carried well into the winter. Hardy. Deciduous.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA (Rockspray). Small, glossy, deep green leaves. Semi-prostrate form, eventually reaching a height of 3 feet. A well proportioned shrub. Excellent larger ground cover or terrace plant. The bright red berries, which are borne in profusion, are of unusual and attractive coloring. A native of the Himalayas. Evergreen.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA MINO (Dwarf Rockspray). A delightful little dwarf. Dainty, deep green, glossy leaves, red berries. A ground cover of first rank. Hardy, free from disease.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA THYMIFOLIA (Thyme Rockspray). A desirable, low, thick growing dwarf. The foliage is thyme-like, small and dainty. Bears red berries and is evergreen. Particularly desirable for rock work or other plantings where small shrubs are required.

COTONEASTER PANNOSA (Silverleaf Cotoneaster). An upright growing Cotoneaster, beautiful both in leaf and fruit. Foliage is of silvery luster, and the clusters of brilliant red berries are borne in abundance. Evergreen. Native of southwestern China.

COTONEASTER PANNOSA NANA (Dwarf Silverleaf Cotoneaster). A dwarf form growing about 2½ feet high and having graceful arching branches. Foliage silvery green. Bright red berries in clusters all along the stem. Hardy. A delightful gem and one of the best of the miniature Cotoneasters. Evergreen.

COTONEASTER PERNYI (Perny Cotoneaster). This is probably the best of the upright Cotoneasters. It is evergreen, with large leaves of heavy, dark green effect. Grows to about the size of Francheti, 6 to 8 feet, bears berries of brilliant red lustre and in almost unbelievable profusion, being in large clusters all along the stems. A shrub which everybody likes, and one which will be used much more extensively.

COTONEASTER RACEMIFLORA SOONGORICA. Evergreen shrub to 4 feet with erect or spreading branches, bears clusters of red berries. Native of China, growing on open mountain slopes at 10,000 feet elevation. One of the hardiest Cotoneasters and one of the loveliest, making it one of the most desirable.

COTONEASTER ROTUNDIFOLIA (Roundleaf Cotoneaster). Foliage small, very compact, similar to horizontalis, but deeper green. An irregular shaped evergreen 2 feet high with a spread of 5 to 6 feet. Very hardy. One of the best creeping forms.

COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA (Willowleaf Cotoneaster). Graceful evergreen, similar to Cotoneaster Franchetti, and bearing clusters of red berries. It is an exceedingly graceful form, which, taken with the slender willow-like leaves, makes it very attractive. Upright. Native of western China.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS (Plume Cryptomeria). Evergreen conifer. A rapid growing tree with dense green plume-like foliage, which takes on a rich bronzy coloring in winter. Has good ornamental values which are at their best in the younger trees. Reaches a height of 10 to 12 feet or more in the gardens.



Daphne Odora (See page 6)

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS COMPACTA (Compact Plume Cryptomeria). Evergreen conifer. A green globe-shaped tree of unusually compact growth and soft, pleasing effect. Unlike Elegans, it is more of a dwarf, about 5 feet in height. It is symmetrical and dense with little or no pruning. Bronzes slightly in the fall. Garden variety of Japonica Elegans, a most delightful garden ornamental.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Flowering Quince). Deciduous. Woody plant, handsome glossy foliage and abundant flowers in early spring, varying in all shades from light pink to deep scarlet, are highly decorative, and especially adapted for borders of shrub-beries and for low ornamental hedges.

CYPRESS (See Chamaecyparis).

CYTISUS (Broom). The improved brooms, which are of both American and English origination, are among the most popular of recent introductions in the garden. For rich, gorgeous coloring and varying shades and tints in the different varieties they have no equal. Among the flowers may be found white, purple, crimson, orange, yellow, bronze, cream, mahogany, pink or combinations of these that are unsurpassed. In habit of growth they range from low trailers to tall upright types. Some of them will withstand a low degree of temperature and all will grow under adverse conditions and thrive under more neglect than most shrubs. They should be included in practically all plantings.

CYTISUS HIRSUTA DECUMBENS. Low creeping broom, very flat and heavily foliated. Flowers are golden and borne in profusion. Considered by many as the best creeping broom.

CYTISUS NIGRICANS. A tall, rapid grower,, possessing yellow flowers.

CYTISUS PRAECOX (Warminster Broom). Sometimes called moon-light broom. Branches are heavy and numerous, long and pendulous. Hardy, graceful, evergreen shrub. Flowers rich cream in color, completely covering the branches. A most pleasing and attractive shrub. Begins flowering heavily at an early age.

CYTISUS PURGENS (Provence Broom). Hardy, dwarf, evergreen broom, growing to 3 ft. in height. Grows into a compact globe without pruning. Profuse bloomer. Flowers brilliant yellow, completely covering the plant. Fine rockery shrub.

CYTISUS PURPUREUS (Purple Broom). A dwarf procumbent shrub, growing to 2 feet and bearing attractive purple flowers in profusion. Well leaved, making it attractive in both leaf and blossom. A plant that is new and decidedly different among brooms. Native of south Austria and northern Italy. One of the hardiest.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (Borsch's Prostrate Broom). Grows about 3 feet tall with a spread of 6 to 8 feet, making it very desirable for bank plantings. Foliage is dense. Flowers are of tri-color effect in blending of bright garnet red, rose and ivory. The color effect at a distance is rose flecked with garnet. A most profuse bloomer and unexcelled in its class. Hardy.

CYTISUS SOPARIUS (California). Flowers are good, foliage extra good. There is a pleasing intermixture of crimson, cream and rose in the flowers, which are well displayed on somewhat open branches. The flowers are lighter than Dorothy Walpole. The general color effect is distinctly pink.

CYTISUS SOPARIUS (Dorothy Walpole). The flowers are tri-colored, well marked with crimson with rosy-cream background, giving a rich maroon effect from a distance. Colors are charmingly mixed all through, and the branches are full flowered to tips. Flowers are a little smaller than other fancy brooms, but are the deepest colored of all. Plant is well branched and sturdy, dense and more dwarf than most of the fancy brooms and one of the most popular. Hardy. Height 4 to 5 ft.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (Lord Lambourne). A profuse bloomer in a striking combination of cream and crimson. Blooms are good size and branches well filled out. Showy, popular type. Plants are bushy and strong. Hardy evergreen. Height 8 to 10 ft.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (Marie Burkwood). Tri-color flowers in gold, rose and scarlet, beautifully blended and attractive in every detail. Like the other fancy brooms, a detailed analysis of the flowers seems only to detract from the general effect of superb loveliness possessed by the masses of shapely flowers. The Marie Burkwood is one of this class. Hardy.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (Pomona). The blossoms are tri-colored in which scarlet red is outstanding, but is richly interspersed all through with splashes and dashes of cream and light gold, giving a rich pink effect. The graceful, pendulous, branches are blossom-laden to the extreme tips and the delicate foliage is soft and velvety. The whole effect of plant and flowers is one of brilliant cheerfulness and rich individuality. Height 4 to 5 ft. Hardy.



Deutzia

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (San Francisco). The flowers are large and abundant in most pleasing shades of rose and cardinal but the outstanding effect is deep red. Bright and colorful. It is the equal of any and excels in brilliancy. Hardy. 6 to 8 feet height.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (Stanford). Fancy broom of outstanding loveliness, tri-color effect in which there is a perfect artistic blending and richness of coloring in crimson, cream and gold. Flowers are large and are produced in graceful profusion over the whole plant. Plant is sturdy and dense, foliage velvety. Hardy. Height 12 to 15 feet.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (St. Mary's). Flowers are large, clear, creamy white in color and well distributed along the branches. Plant is of rather symmetrical growth, strong and vigorous. For purity of color St. Mary's stands alone. Hardy. Height 6 feet.

DABOECIA POLIFOLIA (Swedish Bell Heather). The plant, flowers and foliage are smaller and the flowers a deeper pink and nodding. Height 12 to 15 inches, spread 18 inches. Blooms July and August. Hardy evergreen.

DABOECIA POLIFOLIA ALBA (White Irish Bell Heather). Similar to the rosea, but having nodding flowers of purest white, resembling Lily of the Valley in form and size. Has bright green foliage. Height 18 inches, spread 2 feet. Beautiful, hardy evergreen; rare.

DABOECIA POLIFOLIA ROSEA (Pink Irish Bell Heather). A splendid dwarf evergreen growing 1 to 2 feet high. Foliage fine, dark green above, silvery beneath. The flowers are abundant, purple, and resemble little bells nodding from the tips of slender, erect stems. It is one of the few dwarf shrubs which starts blooming in early spring and continues in bloom until cold weather. Very desirable for borders, rockeries and masses. Hardy.

DAPHNE ODORA MARGINATA (Yellowedge Daphne). One of the favorites among broadleaved evergreens. Attractive both in flower and foliage. Leaves are broad, glossy and silver edged, and the flowers, which are pearl pink, appear in clusters and are of intense and pleasing fragrance. Blooms late winter and early spring. Grows to a height of 4 feet. Native of China.

DAPHNE CNEORUM (Rock Daphne). Evergreen dwarf, a dainty and very popular plant for rockeries and borders, bearing a profusion of pink, sweetly fragrant flowers, on long trailing branches in early spring and often blooming again, but with less blossoms, in late summer. Glossy foliage is dark green in color. Hardy. A very desirable plant.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM. Deciduous, erect shrub with stout branches to 4 ft. Blossoms lilac purple in color bloom all along the branches long before the leaves appear. This hardy little plant quite often blooms before the snow is off the ground. Decorative scarlet berries follow the blossoms, which makes the plant an ornamental throughout the whole season. Hardy.

DEUTZIA. Very ornamental deciduous shrubs grown for their showy white or blush flowers, appearing in spring or early summer. The Deutzias belong to our most beautiful and most popular ornamental shrubs. They are very floriferous and of easy cultivation. They flower most profusely if pruned as little as possible. The Deutzias thrive in almost any well-drained soil, and are well adapted for borders of shrubberies.

D. Gracilis. 3 feet, slender, flowers pure white.

D. Rosea. 3 feet. Slender flowers, pink.

D. Pride of Rochester. 6 feet. Bushy. Flowers large, faintly tinted with rose.

D. Lemoine. 3 feet. Spreading. Flowers pure white.

D. Scabra Crenata alba. 6 feet. Bushy. White or faintly tinted.

DIERVILLA (Weigela). Deciduous shrubs of spreading habits with more or less arching branches, rather large leaves and with very showy flowers from pure white to dark crimson, appearing in spring. Blooms profusely. Branches when in bloom give the appearance of floral sprays.

W. Eva Rathke. Deep carmine red.

W. Rosea. Pink.

W. Rosea Variegata. Pink, foliage variegated.

W. Vanhoutte. Deep pink.

ERICA CARNEA (King George). The red Carneia. Grows 6 inches high with a spread of 2 to 3 feet. Foliage thick dark green, flowers bright red and completely cover the plant when in bloom in the spring. New introduction from England. One of the showiest and one of the prettiest of dwarf heaths.

ERICA CARNEA VIVELLA. Low growing heath with brilliantly green foliage. Blooms very profusely in late winter and spring. Flowers bright carmine red. Perfectly hardy. Splendid evergreen. Height 6 inches.

ERICA MEDITERRANEA HYBRIDA (Darley Heath). Also called Hybrid Heath, Christmas Heath or Winter Heather). This is one of the most attractive and desirable plants. It is hardy and dwarf, seldom reaching more than 1 foot in height. It has a beautiful dense dark green foliage and from early winter to spring is covered with such a profusion of lovely, purplish blossoms that the foliage is practically obscured. It is not unusual to see this brave little plant blossoming through the snow. Being a winter bloomer, hardy, equally good for rockeries, borders, groups and masses, it should be included in every planting.

ERICA MEDITERRANEAN MAXIMA. An upright heath to 4 or 5 feet. Vigorous grower with fine, very dense, dark green foliage and producing a wealth of lovely purple tinted flowers. In general characteristics it might be thought of as a tall, erect form of Darley Heath. Fits well into the average planting. Hardy. Blooms from Christmas to late spring.

ERICA STRICTA (Corsican Heath). Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Has lavender bloom in mid-summer and fine, dense, bright green foliage. Native of Corsica. One of the hardiest of the heaths. A good landscape subject.

ESCALLONIA LANGLEYENSIS. A shrub that is fragrant both in flower and foliage. Leaves are bright, glossy green and flowers are reddish pink and well fitted in form and color to the foliage, making a pleasing combination. Grows to a height of 5 to 6 feet, has pendulous, weeping branches and is hardy; evergreen.

ESCALLONIA ROSEA (Rose Escallonia). A rather low growing evergreen shrub, having small bright glossy leaves with gently serrated edges. Pleasingly fragrant both in flower and foliage. The blossoms, which are produced in clusters, are deep shell pink and bell shaped. A good addition to the garden.

EUONYMUS BUXIFOLIA MICROPHYLLA. A broad-leaved evergreen, growing into a perfectly formed 2-foot globe. Small box-like foliage as indicated in the name. Works well into formal plantings. Dwarf, hardy and very rare.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS (Evergreen Burning Bush). Broadleaf evergreen with glossy leaves of a very dark rich green. Rapid, upright growing shrub reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet. Its value is in its foliage. Is especially good for growing against walls or in narrow and restricted positions.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS ALBO-MARGINATUS (Pearledge Burning Bush). Variegated form of the above. Leaves have a creamy white margin.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS AUREO-MARGINATA (Giltedge Burning Bush). Hardy evergreen shrub 5 to 6 feet tall. Plant well rounded, dense foliage and the leaves, which are glossy, have broad bright golden edges and mottled green centers, beautifully marked and showy. The general effect of the shrub is one of shapeliness and beauty to a very marked degree.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS MEDIO-PICTUS (Yelloweye Burning Bush). Hardy evergreen shrub 5 to 6 feet tall. Upright growing, leaves are variegated medium size and glossy with green edges and having a bright golden spot or eye in the center that is attractive. Comparatively rare and possessing fine ornamental qualities.

EUONYMUS RADICANS ARGENTO MARGINATUS (Silveredge Winter Creeper). A variegated low procumbent shrub with often trailing and rooting or climbing branches. Very dense foliage, which presents a light appearance in summer, and a cheerful and particularly pleasing one, when in the winter season the variegation of the dainty leaves takes on charming tints of red and pink, and at a time when flowers are scarce in the garden and a touch of color is welcome. Dwarf and hardy. Height about 3 feet but will mass up against a wall to a height of 6 feet or more.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS ARGENTO-MARGINATUS (Variegated Bigleaf Winter Creeper). Much the same as the silver-edge winter creeper but larger and more spreading and with larger leaves which take on charming tints of red and pink that are a delight in the winter season. Foliage dense. Height about 2½ feet, spread 4 feet or more. Shade loving evergreen.

FIR (See Abies; Pseudotsuga).

FIRETHORNE (See Pyracantha).

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bells). The golden bells are highly ornamental, free flowering shrubs. Showy yellow flowers, borne in great profusion along the slender branches in early spring before the leaves. They belong to the showiest early flowering shrubs, and have handsome, clean foliage, remarkably free from insects. The upright forms are well adapted for the borders of shrubberies and the pendulous forms for covering walls, fences, arbors or porches. Hardy.

F. Intermedia. Upright.

F. Intermedia Spectabilis. Showy borders.

F. Suspensa. Pendulous.

F. Suspensa Fortunii. Semi-upright.

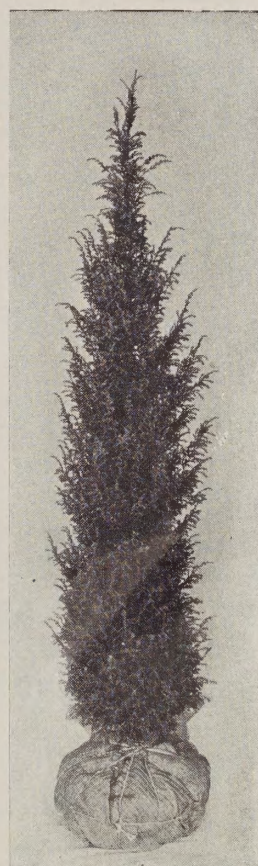
GENISTA DALLEMOREI. A dwarf broom of dense growth, abundant bloomer with flowers of mottled red, yellow and orange, in which the red predominates. Handsome both in blossom and foliage. Compact globe; hardy and very rare.

GENISTA DECUMBENS. A creeping broom with tiny, brilliant yellow flowers. Grows dense, low and symmetrical, 8 inches tall and with a spread of 2 feet. Neatly decorative in flower and foliage and distinctly out of the ordinary in brooms. Hardy.

GENISTA GERMANICA (German Broom). Grows with stiff upright branches and is very spiny. Has yellow flowers, reaches a height of 3 feet. Good for hedges. Makes a splendid buffer evergreen. Native of central and south Europe.



Pyramidal Arborvitae
(See page 17)



Irish Juniper
(See page 13)



Forsythia (See page 7)



Japanese Red Leaved Barberry (See page 3)



Spirea Van Houttei (See page 16)

GENISTA HISPANICA (Spanish Broom). Sometimes called Spanish Gorse. Evergreen globe about 18 inches high. Shapely and attractive in the flower and in the foliage which conceals numerous thin, sharp spines. Like the tiger's velvety paw, the fine foliage completely conceals the ferocious claws hidden underneath. Hardy.

GENISTA NEUREGENSIS. Flowers appear in pastel shades of cream and magenta. Not as showy as some but adds variety. Grow to a height of 4 to 5 feet with a spread of 5 to 6 feet. Foliage very fine. Blooms a little later. Rare.

GENISTA SAGITTALIS. A creeping broom reaching a height of not more than 6 inches. Has a profusion of yellow flowers on vertical stems. Stems are flattened and twisted. Always attracts attention. Hardest of all creeping brooms. Excellent ground cover, making a dense, evergreen mat 2 to 3 feet in diameter.

GENISTA TINCTORIA FLORA PLENA. Low growing, height about 12 inches, but reaching a spread of 2 to 3 feet. Extremely colorful when in bloom, the foliage being entirely hidden by clustered golden yellow flower heads, standing 5 to 6 inches above the plant. The most profuse bloomer of all the brooms.

HEATH (See *Erica*).

HEATHER (See *Erica*, *Calluna*, *Daboecia*).

HEDERA HELIX ABORESCENS (Bush English Ivy). A broad-leaved evergreen with every appearance of ivy in a bush form, but often having the ivy-like leaves twisted and contorted in an interesting manner. Does well in sun or shade. Reaches a height of 2½ feet and spread of 4 feet. Very hardy and desirable.

HEDERA HELIX CONGLOMERATA (Bunchleaf English Ivy). Low growing. Leaves crowded, contorted and small, giving a pleasing massed effect, as the plant lies flat upon the ground. Foliage deep dense green. An interesting plant, which attracts much attention. Very hardy.

HEDERA HELIX MARMORATA. Trailing or climbing ivy, having variegated or marbled leaf that is attractive and produces a lovely contrast between the silver and deep green areas of the leaf. Hardy.

HEMLOCK (See *Tsuga*).

HOLLY (See *Ilex*).

HOLLY GRAPE (See *Mahonia*).

HONEYSUCKLE (See *Lonicera*).

HYDRANGEA. The Hydrangeas are highly ornamental, mostly low-growing shrubs. Deciduous. Medium sized to large leaves and small white, bluish or pink flowers in panicles, some cone-shape, some round. All Hydrangeas are well adapted for borders of shrub-beries and are very showy as single specimen on the lawn.

H. Hortensia. 6 to 8 feet in height. Flowers usually pink.

H. Otaska. Dwarf, 3 feet in height. Flowers pink or blue.

H. Peegee (Bush). 8 to 10 ft. tall. Flowers long, cone-shaped, sometimes to 12 inches or better, white to purplish.

H. Peegee (Tree). Same as Peegee bush only hydrangea is in tree form, bushing at from 3 to 5 feet from ground atop single standard. Extremely showy.

HIBISCUS (Rose of Sharon) (*Althea*). Deciduous shrub to 6 to 12 ft. high, sometimes almost tree-like. Much branched. One of the commonest of ornamental shrubs. Hardy. Commonly known as *Althea* or *Rose of Sharon*. It is immensely variable in character of flowers, the colors ranging from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh-color, and white. Very interesting late summer flowering shrub, blooming until freeze.

Boule de Frew. Double purplish-red.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double pure white.

Paeoniflorus. Double purple.

Snowdrift. Showy single white. Semi-dwarf.

Lady Standlay. Rosy white with purplish-red throats.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM (English Holly). An evergreen holly of thrifty growth. Full branches, has large, rich green leaves and bears bright red berries of large size in abundance. One of the best hollies and a holly which one would make no mistake in planting where holly thrives or is desired. Very valuable both for ornamentation and for commercial use where the foliage and berries are wanted for Christmas or other decorations. The best commercial strain, having good keeping qualities and heavy berries. Self-fertile.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM ALBO MARGINATA (Variegated Holly). Popular variegated form of English Holly. When closely pruned it is well adapted to formal plantings. Berry-bearing type.

ILEX CRENATA (Japanese Holly). Small, smooth, dark green leaves, resembling box. Has black berries, much branched shrub of irregular growth. 5 to 6 feet tall. Useful for its foliage; fine hedge subjects.

ROSES

Selected For 1941

Gardens



SEQUOIA



CHRISTOPHER STONE
(Copyright The Conard-Pyle Co.)



MME. HENRI GUILLOT
(C-P; Plant Patent No. 337)



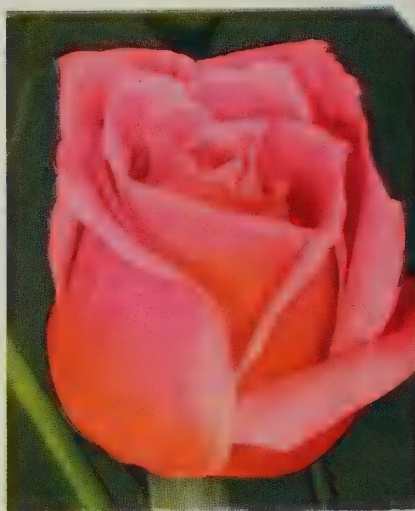
CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG

*No Yard is Complete
without a Rose Garden*

- ☆ Our roses are tested and proved by two years growth in the field and include new improved varieties of the world's greatest hybridizers. Varieties are labeled true to name—you get what you order.
- ☆ **TREE ROSES**—in most popular varieties adapted to tree roses, on 4 ft. standard.



MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD



PINK DAWN



McGREDY'S

STANDARD BUSH ROSES

No. 1 Two-Year-Old-Field Grown

50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Postpaid in First and Second Zones

RED HYBRID TEAS

CYNTHIA—This variety is best described as an improved Charles P. Kilham. The attractive buds develop into splendid full flowers of a rich oriental red color. Its free flowering habit and attractive color make it very desirable.

E. G. HILL—This is the most unfading of all red roses. Immense, double flowers of dazzling scarlet shading to a deeper red as they develop; are deliciously fragrant and long lasting when cut. Blooms are produced singly on long vigorous stems.

Etoile de Hollande—The finest dark red rose for general purposes. Ranked among the first three of its color by everyone who knows roses. The beautiful, oval buds are perfect, of medium size, and open into magnificent brilliant red bloom.

GRENOBLE (HT) (C. Mallerin, 1927)—One of the best garden reds. Crimson buds borne on long stems, opening to large, globular, fragrant flowers of brilliant red, almost scarlet.

SOUTHPORT—Flower full, cupped, very lasting, fragrant, a very brilliant, unfading scarlet.

VICTORIA HARRINGTON (HT)—Pointed buds of black-red opening to high-centered flowers of velvety dark red. Strong, healthy plant. A rose of lovely color and quite different from other red varieties.

PINK HYBRID TEAS

DAINTY BESS (Single)—An exceedingly charming and daintily colored rose of perfect form. The broad petals are delicate shell pink which form a beautiful contrast to the conspicuous bunch of crimson stamens.

DAME EDITH HELEN—This variety has wonderful pointed buds which open very slowly to large, full, perfectly formed blooms which hold their color with age and are carried on rigid, erect stems. The color is an even shade of light pink.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS—An outstanding, vigorous, and free flowering rose. Long, pointed buds of good size. Long lasting; double, fragrant flowers. Orient red, shaded cerise-orange; inside salmon-pink.

EDITOR McFARLAND—Long-pointed pink buds with a glow of amber and a paler edge. Delightful fragrance. Flowers come singly on erect, firm stems, and hold their form and color for days when cut.

PINK DAWN (HT) (Howard & Smith, 1935)—A beautiful new hybrid-tea rose with glorious deep rose buds opening to lovely pink blooms tinted with orange at the base of the petals. Sweetly fragrant, fully double, and of vigorous upright habit.

WHITE HYBRID TEAS

CALEDONIA—The most desirable white. Exceptionally long, pointed buds opening to very double, high-centered, long-lasting, large flowers. Continuous bloomer.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The most popular everblooming white rose. Outer petals of immense buds occasionally tinged with pink; open blooms pure snow-white, large and moderately full.

McGREDY'S IVORY—The size and perfection of form of this wonderful rose are almost unbelievable. The buds are long and pointed, opening to perfectly formed flowers of creamy ivory-white.

ORANGE AND TRI-COLOR HYBRID TEAS

AUTUMN—A distinct color of intense richness. This rose incorporates shades of burnt orange suffused with russet-brown and bronzy red all overlaid on a background of rich yellow. A color combination reminiscent of the most glorious autumnal foliage.

CONDESSA DE SASTAGO—You will admire the brilliant colors of this new double rose from sunny Spain. The bud is like a ball of gold with red stripes. Fully open it is fiery copper and rich gold. It likes heat, doing its best in midsummer.

TESTED AND PROVED NOV

ANGELS MATEU (HT) (P. Dot, 1934) (Plant Patent No. 174)—This is one of the most appealingly lovely of all the roses produced by the great Spanish rose hybridizer, Pedro Dot. Orange-rose—almost the color of coral from the south seas. The blooms are large and have a delicious fragrance like ripe raspberries. **\$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.50.**

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG (HT) (Armstrong 1941) (Patent rights reserved)—A rose of surpassing beauty. Long slender, blood-red buds opening to magnificent flowers of spectrum-red in cool weather and cerise in hot weather. Long-stemmed blooms, ideal for cutting. Vigorous, free-branching with disease resistant foliage. **\$1.50 each, 3 for \$3.75.**

CHRISTOPHER STONE (HT) (H. Robinson, 1935)—Large semi-double vivid scarlet flowers overlaid with velvety crimson. It is unsurpassed for intense damask fragrance. Of vigorous, upright growth with bright green foliage. **75c each, 3 for \$1.90.**

CRIMSON GLORY (HT) (W. Kordes Sons, 1935) (Plant Patent No. 105)—Deep crimson. Among all the other red roses, Crimson Glory is easily recognized by its large buds of typical urn-shape which open into full, well-formed, delightfully fragrant blooms of a deep vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood-red, and finished with a velvety nap. **\$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.15.**

CLIMBING MRS. SAM McGREDY (Cl.) (Western Rose Co.) (Patent applied for)—A climbing sport of the well known hybrid tea, Mrs. Sam McGredy. Flowers are of a beautiful copper-orange color, flushed with Lincoln red on the outside of the petals; delicately perfumed. **\$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.15.**

MME. HENRI GUILLOT (HT) (C. Mallerin, 1937) (Plant Patent No. 337)—A strikingly colored rose of a deep pink, beautifully formed. Large urn-shaped buds open to camellia-like blooms, about 5 inches across, watermelon to raspberry-pink in color. **\$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.15.**



LOW

PICTURE

HINRICH GAEDE—This magnificent rose has beautiful long, pointed buds of a brilliant nasturtium red color. The flowers are large, double, high-centered, and of a highly artistic shape. The color is rich luminous vermilion shaded with golden yellow such as is found in our high-colored modern zinnias.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD (HT) (Gaujard, 1934)—Long, slender, and pointed nasturtium-orange buds open to sweetly fragrant flowers of a charming nasturtium buff straying to a lovely shade of shell pink at the petal edges—the nearest approach to a pure buff lightened with pink at the petal margins.

MRS. SAM MCGREDY — Large, long pointed buds are produced singly on strong, slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange, changing to warm pink suffused with gold as the flower ages. Vigorous, healthy plant.

PRES. H. HOOVER—A wonderful multi-colored rose, charmingly combining many shades of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow. The buds, borne upright on strong stems, are long and pointed, and possessing a most exquisite fragrance.

TALISMAN—A vividly colored rose of an unusual combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. Flowers fairly double, borne on long stems.

LTLY AND PATENTED ROSES

PICTURE (HT) (McGredy, 1932)—Well shaped buds and medium-sized fragrant, rose-pink flowers. Strong, vigorous plants almost constantly in flower. A true picture of loveliness. **75c each, 3 for \$1.90.**

R. M. S. QUEEN MARY (HT) (Verschuren, 1937) (Plant Patent No. 249)—This rose is beautiful beyond description—distinct from anything yet seen in roses. Its color is a glorious combination of vivid shades blending rich glowing salmon with an exquisite pure pink and orange base. The buds are long and pointed. The flowers are very fragrant. **\$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.15.**

RUTH ALEXANDER (LC) (Rena Wilber, 1937) (Plant Patent No. 178)—A beautiful intensely fragrant climber. Large, long-pointed buds of vermilion-orange. The flowers are large, high centered, jonquil-yellow at the base merging into orange, and the tips of petals are old rose when mature. Glossy foliage. **\$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.15.**

SEQUOIA (HT) (J. Verschuren-Pechtold, 1939)—A vigorous upright-growing rose on the type of Heinrich Wendland. Ripe pumpkin-flesh blooms suffused with apricot and shading lighter at the petal edges. Very free blooming. At its best when fully opened. **\$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.15.**

STERLING (HT) (E. H. Hill, 1933) (Plant Patent No. 21)—A cross of an unnamed seedling and Madam Butterfly. It is striking pink in color like Killarney Brilliant, increasing its attractiveness with a yellow base. Long pointed buds opening to a well-formed flower. **\$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.50.**

TEXAS CENTENNIAL (HT) (Dixie Rose Nursery, 1935) (Plant Patent No. 162)—Blood-red. A sport of the rose President Herbert Hoover with the same type of growth and exquisite flower. Different only in color which is rich blood-red, toning to cerise-red in center. **75c each, 3 for \$1.90.**

DAINTY BESS

YELLOW HYBRID TEAS

GOLDEN DAWN—An Australian rose of vigorous growth and continuous bloomer. The oval buds are rich straw-yellow, flushed old-rose, opening into splendid double, sweetly scented flowers of sunflower-yellow.

GOLDEN RAPTURE—A splendid new yellow rose of upright growth. The pure yellow buds are of ideal form. Beautiful, large, double flowers which last without fading. A splendid variety for cutting and for bedding.

JOANNA HILL—The exquisitely formed long buds are orange-yellow, extremely fragrant. The open blooms are somewhat lighter. The texture of the petals is not injured by the weather.

MRS. P. S. DUPONT—Winner of more gold medals for outdoor blooms than any other rose ever grown. Buds are small but exquisitely formed and of a reddish gold, opening into beautiful flowers.

MCGREDY'S YELLOW (HT) (McGredy, 1933)—Large, bright buttercup yellow flowers, every bloom of which is perfect form and sweetly scented. The foliage is glossy and free of disease in most localities. The fine bush is full of vigor, continually sending out fine blooms. Stands heat well.

SISTER THERESE—Buds are long, dark golden yellow and remarkably beautiful. Sweetbriar fragrance.

CLIMBERS

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (HT)—Ranked among the first three of its color by everyone who knows roses. The beautiful, oval buds are perfect, of medium size, and open into magnificent brilliant red blooms.

MME. CECILE BRUNNER (P)—A vigorous climber which is very popular. A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a salmon-pink shading deeper toward the center. Dense handsome foliage.

PAUL'S SCARLET—The semi-double flowers are of good size and of a vivid scarlet-red color, fading but little. Freely produced in clusters on much branched canes. It is perfectly hardy.

PRES. H. HOOVER (HT)—A wonderful multi-colored rose, charmingly combining many shades of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow.

REVEIL DIJONNAIS (LC)—For sheer brilliancy of coloring this is probably one of the most outstanding climbers ever introduced. Large, semi-double flowers of light yellow with a deep zone of cerise-pink around the edges, creating the effect of a deep pink rose with a great yellow center.

TALISMAN (HT)—This is destined to be a most popular climbing rose. Flowers are the same wonderful color and lovely form as the bush variety.

POLYANTHA

MME. CECILE BRUNNER—A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a salmon-pink shading deeper toward the center. Dense handsome foliage.



ANGELS MATEU
(Plant Patent No. 174, Conard-Pyle Co.)



HINRICH GAEDE



R. M. S. QUEEN MARY
(Plant Patent No. 249)



CYNTHIA



CRIMSON GLORY
(Plant Patent No. 105)

ILEX PERNYI (Perny Holly). Semi-dwarf, heavily foliated, broad-leaved evergreen. Leaves are very prickly. Bears red berries in profusion. Hardy. Native of central China.

IVY (See Hedera).

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS ARMSTRONGI (Armstrong's Spreading Juniper). Produces a dense mass of soft gray-green foliage 2 to 3 feet high and broadly spreading. Hardy. Vigorous grower. Evergreen conifer.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS FEMERIA (Sylvestris) (Reeves Juniper). A loosely branched tree, tips slightly nodding. Foliage bright green, completely covering the branches, in fact it is so dense that the branches appear to be moss laden. Contrast between adult and juvenile foliage is very delightful. Evergreen conifer.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PHITZERIANA (Pfitzer Juniper). This well-known juniper can scarcely be excelled for terrace and mass planting. Upright training gives it a very individual habit of growth and greater range of landscape uses. It is a rapid and vigorous grower and thrives under adverse conditions of soil and climate. It has a fine green foliage, which with a little pruning forms a dense mass. Broadly spreading, reaching in older trees a diameter of 20 to 25 feet. Probably the most universal favorite of all Junipers of its type.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA (Canadensis) (Prostrate Juniper). A low-spreading, many-branched Juniper, with heavy gray-green foliage resembling that of the hemlock. Very hardy and a rapid grower.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA PLUMNOSA (Andovia Juniper). One of the more recent introductions in creeping junipers. It grows close to the ground but the tips of the branches lift up not to exceed a height of 18 inches. Its dense mat of foliage is deep green in summer, changing to a rich purple-bronze when touched by the frost of cold weather. Very hardy.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS HIBERNIA FASTIGIATA (Irish Juniper). A form very superior to the common Irish Juniper. Grows into a dense, narrow column without pruning. A healthy, vigorous grower. One of the best of tall, slender evergreens.

JUNIPERUS CONFERTA (Shore Juniper). Introduced into the Arnold Arboretum in 1915. A low creeping juniper with dense, bright green foliage. Makes a heavy matted ground cover 6 inches high. A plant of decidedly pleasing effect. Hardy.

JUNIPERUS CONTORTA. A creeping Juniper, foliage somewhat similar to Pfitzer Juniper. Height not exceeding 18 inches. Rapid grower. Unique and decidedly attractive. Extremely rare.

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS GLAUCA (Blue Creeping Juniper). The blue creeping junipers are always attractive on terraces, sloping lawns, overhanging walls and the like, where they can be used. This one is well up in its class. Foliage is bright steel blue, with a soft velvety flush in the new growth that is appealing. Wide spreading, low growing, forming a dense blue mat; is perfectly hardy.

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA (Japanese Juniper) (Procumbens). Hardy, creeping juniper. Foliage needle-like, gray-green in color. Very desirable in many plantings. Clings close to the ground, rocks or walls. Height 10 inches.

JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS AUREO VARIEGATA. Creeping form with golden splashes and tips. Much could be said for these fine creepers.

JUNIPERUS SABINA (Savin Juniper). Spreadly or procumbent evergreen conifer. Branchlets rather slender, foliage feathery of a deep rich green. Has a tendency to a more bushy growth than most prostrate junipers, often reaching 2 feet in height. A true aristocrat among the junipers. Valuable for foundation planting, accentuation and low borders, rockeries and massed plantings.

JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA (Tamarix Savin Juniper). Color a bright, cheerful, bluish green throughout the year, symmetrical and compact in form and growth not over 18 inches high. Hardy and one of the finest of creeping varieties. Decidedly ornamental in almost any planting.

JUNIPERUS SABINA VON EHROH (Von Ehron Juniper). Has a low, bushy habit of growing, somewhat like the Savin Juniper. Foliage is a bright green of popular shade. There is an increasing demand for Von Ehron that is fully warranted.

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA MEYERI (Meyer Juniper). A juniper of marked individuality. Has a dense heavy growth, which shapes up in plume-like branches of erect irregular growth. Foliage is of a most fascinating, deep blue color, and different from most plants. Forms a harmony with most other evergreen shades and colors that cannot be surpassed.



Philadelphus Virginialis (See page 15)



Pink Honeysuckle (Lonicera) (See page 14)



Pfitzer's Juniper



Magnolia

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar). Native, extending over an area from Canada to Florida. Foliage dense green in spring, darkening to a rich bronze in winter. A compact, pyramidal tree of great hardiness. Does well in poor soil. Because of its versatility, being either a loose feathery tree or stiff formal sentinel, by shearing. It is indeed one of the great favorites of landscapers.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Mountain Laurel). Native of the Appalachian mountains. Grows into a compact, symmetrical shrub, densely covered with foliage. Leaves medium size, glossy and unchanging throughout the year. When in bloom the plants are literally bouquets of lovely, cup-shaped flowers, ranging from almost white to deep pink in color on individual specimens. Effective singly or in mass plantings. Height 3 feet or more. Very hardy and very desirable.

KALMIA PALIFOLIA (Box Kalmia) (Dwarf Mountain Laurel). Dense, rich, glossy foliage. Small leaves. Grows to 18 inches. Very hardy. This is one of the finest dwarf evergreens. It blossoms very early in the spring and is a mass of tiny, nodding, bell-shaped, pink flowers. Native of the high Cascades, where it sometimes borders mountain lakes. Very rare.

KERRIA JAPONICA (Japanese Rose). Grows to 4 to 8 feet high and as broad, with numerous short-branched, spreading stems, attractive in winter from its bright green branches; in early June when its blossoms appear in greatest abundance; in November, when the leaves are of a clear yellow; and is not unattractive throughout the whole year. It is a refined plant and deserves free use in ornamental planting, either in simple masses or at the front of a shrubbery group or border.

KINNIKINNICK (See Arctostaphylos).

LAUREL (See Kalmia, Aucuba, Laurocerasus).

LAUROCERASUS LUSITANICA (Portugal Laurel). Unexcelled among broadleaved evergreens for hedges. The older plants are magnificent when covered with a mass of spikes, 6 inches long, of white, fragrant blossoms in the spring. Dark green, glossy foliage, large leaves; a hardy strong growing plant which stands shearing well. A beautiful shrub, especially when planted with other evergreens.

LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS (English Laurel). This wonderful plant is a native of southeastern Europe to northern Persia. It is one of the most popular hardy evergreens in Europe. It has broad, glossy leaves of charming freshness and is a strong, vigorous and rapid grower; fine for hedging, and gives quick results and satisfaction in either hedges or planted singly. Large growing shrub.

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI (Drooping Leucothoe). One of the most ornamental of the broad-leaved evergreens. Semi-dwarf and hardy. A good undercover plant or facer for taller shrubs. Makes fine sprays for florists' use. Large, glossy foliage, turning to gorgeous shades of red and bronze in the fall and winter. White flowers

produced in clusters in the early spring. Erect, but with tips of branches drooping.

LILAC (See Syringa).

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM (Japanese Privet). Waxy evergreen leaves, which are larger than those of most privets and very similar to Camellia leaves in appearance. Can be used where other privets are used for hedging or other plantings. A superior privet. Hardy.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Glossy Privet). Native of China. Thick, glossy evergreen leaves. Somewhat larger growing than Japonicum.

A good filler and hardy hedge subject.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM VARIEGATUM (Golden California Privet). Bright, golden foliage throughout the year. Upright, compact habit. Very popular. Semi-evergreen. Hardy.

LONICERA (Tatarica Honeysuckle). Deciduous. The honeysuckles belong to our most popular ornamental shrubs. They are of easy cultivation, hardy, flowers though rather small are profusely produced, mostly of pleasing and delicate colors, varying from white or yellow to pink, purple or scarlet and followed by attractive red, yellow, white, blue or black fruit. The shrubs are never coarse or weedy, do not produce dead wood to any extent, do not need much pruning and are long lived. Upright varieties are valuable for shrubberies and the low procumbent species for rockeries.

L. Alba. Upright, 10 feet, flowers white.

L. Morrowi. Upright, 6 feet; flowers white; fruit red.

L. Rosea. Spreading; flowers pink.

L. Rubra. Upright; flowers red.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA. Deciduous. Usually large shrub with stout branches. Flowers large, white inside, purple outside, scentless; petals fleshy. One of the most showy and striking of the early-flowering trees and shrubs. A highly ornamental tree.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. Popular large shrub or small tree and justly so, with its thick green foliage and large white and purplish flowers. White inside, somewhat purplish outside, often fragrant. These hybrids are among the most popular magnolias on account of their early bright colored flowers. They are showier and hardier than most magnolias. A valuable ornamental and gorgeous specimen plant.



Pyracantha (Firethorn)

MAGNOLIA STELLATA. Shrub or small tree with spreading branches, smaller and slower growing than most magnolias. Considered by some as the best magnolia. Hardest and earliest. A highly ornamental shrub and very popular, and justly so, with its beautiful star-shaped pure white, sweet-scented flowers, blooming in profusion. Begins blooming early when hardly 2 ft. tall. A marvelous specimen plant and also can be trained as an espalier. A real aristocrat

MEXICAN ORANGE (See *Choisya Ternata*).

MOCK ORANGE (See *Philadelphus*).

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (*Oregon Grape*). An ornate little evergreen shrub, native of Oregon. Leaves are holly-like and bright green. Has long clusters of bright golden yellow flowers in the spring, followed by bunches of bright blue, grape-like berries. Attractive in foliage, flower and fruit. Also fine for interior decorative purposes. Some leaves take on autumn tints of crimson, deep red, bronze and gold. The shrub is at its best in group plantings. One of the hardest of the broadleaved evergreens.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (See *Kalmia*).

NANDINA DOMESTICA. A native of the Orient. Characterized by delicate foliage, the long slender leaves being frond-like. It bears large clusters of bright red berries which at times almost cover the tops of the plants. Some of the leaves turn in autumn to attractive shades of red, bronze and scarlet, and some remain green. Height 4 to 5 feet. Good for specimen and mass plantings. One of the finest hardy evergreens grown.

OREGON GRAPE (See *Mahonia*).

PHILADELPHUS (*Mock Orange*). Deciduous; flowers white, very deliciously fragrant; generally blossoms in June; in fact it is remarkable for the uniformity of the blossoming period throughout the world. Hardy. Well adapted to shrubberies.

P. Coronarius. 10 feet high; flowers white.

P. Coronarius Virginal. 10 feet high; double white flowers.

P. Grandiflorus. Flowers scentless but much larger than other species.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA. Native of China. A hardy, rapid growing evergreens with large, dark green, glossy leaves having serrated edges. Without doubt one of the most desirable of all broad-leaved shrubs. The tips of the new foliage in spring and summer are fiery red. Its shades of red and crimson are unsurpassed by any evergreen.

PICEA EXCELSA (*Norway Spruce*). One of the best known and one of the hardest of conifers. Native of northern Europe. Conical in form of growth and with deep green foliage. Does well in rather sterile soil and defies the blast in cold, exposed situations. Rapid growing, the name excelsa meaning lofty. Valuable for windbreaks and makes a good specimen tree.

PICEA POLITA (*Tiger Tail Spruce*). In appearance the foliage is light green, delicate and pleasing, but harsh to the touch. Upright, symmetrical, uniform, dense and hardy. Serves a valuable purpose as a protector against trespassers. A hedge of Tiger Tail Spruce is practically impregnable.

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA (*Blue Colorado Spruce*). Native Wyoming to Colorado and Utah. The color effect ranges from green to silvery blue. A very handsome and a very hardy tree of symmetrical habit of growth. One of the most desirable of the spruces. Flourishes under adverse conditions.

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA KASTER (*Kaster Blue Spruce*). Same as Blue Spruce in growth. But far superior in color. A grafted variety to insure the bluest of blue color for all trees. The supreme among Blue spruces.

PIERIS JAPONICA (*Japanese Andromeda*). A shrub of Oriental origin, growing to a height of 4 to 5 feet. Has glossy deep green foliage. In early spring it is crowned in a magnificent way with large clusters and masses of white drooping bell-shaped flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, which sometimes appear before the last late flurries of snow have gone. The young foliage is tinged with pink. One of the best evergreen ornamentals for landscape purposes. Hardy, Pacific Coast.

PINE (See *Pinus*).

PINUS MUGHUS COMPACTA (*Mugho*) (*Montana Pine*). A dense, stout dwarf evergreen, of unquestionable hardness. Coming from the high mountains of central Europe it has been dwarfed as trees frequently are that are storm swept for centuries along bleak coast lines or in rugged mountains, and only the hardest and fittest survive. Such is the selected Mugho Pine, without a peer



Arborvitae (Thuja) (See page 17)

as a dwarf mountain evergreen. Mature trees reach a height of 4 to 5 feet but having a spread of 6 to 8 feet. It grows with numerous branches and can be kept sheared to small size if desired. Very dense, compact and deep green summer and winter.

PINUS PUMILA (*Dwarf Stone Pine*). Dwarf pine as the name Pumila indicates and irregularly branching. The foliage, which appears in dense clusters, clothes the tree with many needles, soft in texture and of delicate fresh bluish green throughout the year. Its appealing features may be summed up in three words: rare, hardy, beautiful.

PRIVET (See *Ligustrum*).

PSUEDOTSUGA DOUGLASI (*Douglas Fir*). Reaches a height of 200 feet or more, being among the tallest trees in the world, and a diameter of 12 feet. Good dark green foliage. A truly stately tree and while it reaches great size and height it also possesses great ornamental values.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDII (*Laland Firethorn*). A tall, scraggly evergreen shrub of surpassing beauty. In the spring it is a shower of white bloom and in the fall it is laden with such enormous masses of brilliant orange-red berries that the foliage is almost concealed. One of the most glorious hardy evergreens known.

PYRACANTHA CRENATA SERRATA. One of the introductions from China. Spiny evergreen, growing to a height of 9 feet. Bears coral-red berries one-fourth inch across in dense corymbs.

PYRACANTHA KANSUENSIS. Handsome evergreen firethorn with an upright and slightly spreading habit of growth. Leaves small, dark green, thickly clothing the branches. Red berries. Hardy. Smaller growing than Lalandii.

PYRACANTHA YUNNANENSIS (*Yunnan Firethorn*). Native of Yunnan Province, China. Spreading shrub of rank growth, and producing an enormous yield of bright red berries, which are simply gorgeous during the fall and winter. Hardy.

RED CEDAR (See *Juniperus*).

RETINOSPORA (See *Chamaecyparis* or *Thuja*).

RHODODENDRON. The Rhododendron belongs to our most ornamental and most beautiful flowering shrubs and are often completely covered with their showy trusses of brilliantly and variously colored flowers, being evergreen the species are attractive throughout the whole year with their handsome large foliage. They grow best in peaty soil, and in a light or heavy shade. Equally effective and desirable as single specimens on the lawn or when massed in large groups, and are especially showy when backed by the dark-green foliage of conifers, which at the same time afford a most advantageous shelter.

R. Ponticum. Pink to lavender.

R. Album Norrem. Pale lilac to white.

R. Alice. Deep pink.

R. Amphion. Red.

R. Blandyanum. Rosy crimson.

R. Brittania. Fine clear red.

R. Caractacus. Purplish crimson.

R. Catawbiense. Purple.
R. Cynthia. Clear rosy crimson.
R. Dr. H. C. Dresselhub. Red.
R. Dr. V. H. Rutgers. Red.
R. Edith Boulton. Pink.
R. Everestianum. Rosy lilac.
R. Fastuosum. Double mauve.
R. F. U. Godman. Dark red.
R. Helen Waterer. White, margin red.
R. Ignatius Sargent. Soft rose.
R. John Walter. Crimson.
R. Lady Clermont. Rosy scarlet.
R. Lady Gray Egerton. Pale lilac.
R. Lees. Dark purple.
R. Lord Robert Sport. Dark red.
R. Madame Wagner. White, margin rose.
R. Marchioness of Lansdowne. Rose.
R. Michael Waterer. Bright crimson.
R. Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Rosy pink.
R. Mrs. John Waterer. Bright crimson.
R. No. 61. Scarlet.
R. No. 104. Deep red.
R. Parsons Gloriosum. Rose.
R. Parsons Grandiflorum. Purplish rose.
R. Pink Pearl. Soft pink.
R. Prince De Rohan. Pink.
R. Purpureum. Purple.
R. Roseum Elegans. Rose lavender.
R. Tester Van Dyer. Pink and crimson.
R. Warrior. Rosy crimson.
R. William Austin. Dark crimson.

ROCK ROSE (See *Cistus*).

SKIMMIA JAPONICA. The *Skimmia* are densely branched, usually low shrubs with medium-sized, generally oblong acute leaves, small white flowers, and showy brilliant red berry-like fruit. They are tender; hardy on Pacific Coast. Handsome shrubs for borders of evergreen shrubberies and especially valuable for planting in cities, as they belong to the best smoke-enduring evergreen shrubs. They are particularly beautiful when covered with their bright red fruits, which are retained through the whole winter.

SPIREA. **Deciduous shrubs.** Very ornamental, usually low or medium-sized shrubs with rather small deciduous foliage and with small white or pink or sometimes nearly crimson flowers. Spireas are divided into two groups by blooming time. One group blooming from April to June. The other group blooming from June to autumn. The Spireas are well adapted for borders of shrubberies, as single specimens on the lawn, or for rockeries.

S. Anthony Waterer. Red. June to autumn.
S. Thunbergii. White, early.
S. Van Houttei. White. May.
S. Japonica. Red flowers. Similar to Anthony Waterer.
S. Prunifolia. Double white (Bridal wreath).

STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA. These are handsome evergreen shrubs with rather larger lustrous leaves and small white flowers, followed by red pea-sized berries. These ornamental woody plants with their handsome foliage are excellent landscape subjects.

SYRINGA (Lilac). The lilacs are mostly large shrubs with bright green medium-sized foliage and with large showy panicles of lilac, purple or white flowers. They are among the most popular and ornamental flowering shrubs, and hardly any garden or park is found without them. The fragrance of the lilac is very sweet. The lilac are very showy in bloom, especially when massed in groups, and groups as a rule are the more effective the fewer different varieties they contain.

Adelaide Dunbar. Dbl. dark red.
Belle de Nancy. Dbl. pinkish lavender.
Charles Joly. Dbl. dark reddish purple.
Duc de Massa. Dbl. purplish violet.
Edith Cavell. Dbl. milk white.
Katherine Havemeyer. Dbl. pinkish lavender.
Leon Gambetta. Dbl. lilac.
Ludwig Spaeth. Single dark reddish purple.
Marie Legraye. Single white.
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Dbl. white.
Mrs. Edward Harding. Dbl. reddish purple.
Pres. Poincare. Dbl. reddish lilac.
Villa de Troeyas. Single dark wine red.

SPRUCE (See *Picea*).

TAMARIX AFRICANUS. Deciduous shrubs or trees, very graceful with slender branches clothed with minute scale-like appressed leaves, and with usually light pink small flowers in large and loose terminal panicles. Well adapted for dry-land conditions. Excellent for seaside planting as they thrive in the very spray of the salt water.

TAXUS BACCATA (English Yew). This is old favorite of English gardens. Native of Europe and north Africa to the Himalayas. Deep green, rapid growing in good soil; very dense. Will do quite well in poor soil and in dry situations. One of the best of all hedge plants, as it will stand any amount of pruning. Thrives in either sun or shade. The English Yew has this great advantage in hedges, in common with all the yews, the trees make uniform growth all along the line, regardless of sun or shade. Hardy evergreen.

TAXUS BACCATA AUREA (Golden English Yew). A rare plant and one of the most handsome of all yews. Foliage bright golden, diminishing in color late in the season. Hardy, slow growing, globe shaped, compact. Seldom reaches a height of more than 5 or 6 feet.

TAXUS BACCATA ELEGANTISSIMA (Variegated English Yew). Dwarf, broadly columnar, slow growing. The foliage is very dense and bright golden. Compact, hardy and unusual.

TAXUS BACCATA ERECTA (Broom Yew). A columnar form of the English Yew, of fine, erect form of growth; compact and full but not quite as narrow as the Irish Yew, and has smaller foliage. The foliage is dark, rich green and together with the shapely form, sets this splendid tree out in deservedly delightful manner. A fairly rapid grower. Very superior for narrow hedges where real quality is desired. Hardy.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA (Irish Yew). Columnar and formal, compact, hardy. Foliage intensely dark green, not changing in the least with the seasons. Very slow growing and very desirable. The aristocrat of yews.

TAXUS BACCATA PROCUMBENS (Prostrate English Yew). One of the beautiful types, being of broad vase-shaped form of growth, low and heavily branched. Has deep green foliage. Is a strong, vigorous grower, and of far more than ordinarily attractive appearance. Occupies a valuable place in landscaping where low growers are desired because of its commanding form and color. Does equally well in sun or shade. Hardy and rare.



Thuya, Berckman's Golden



Weigelia Eva Rathke (See page 7)

TAXUS CUSPIDATA (Japanese Yew). A well known tree, very hardy, good foliage throughout the year. A great favorite among yews and always desirable for landscaping purposes.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS (American Arborvitae). Native New Brunswick and Manitoba to North Carolina and Illinois. An old standard favorite, grows in compact form, narrow pyramidal in shape and attaining a height of 60 feet. Withstands low degrees of temperature, makes fine, low hedges or taller windbreaks. A tree that has always been justly esteemed. Evergreen conifer.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS AUREO-VARIEGATA (Goldspot arborvitae). Evergreen conifer. A rapid growing tree, very desirable for specimen or mass planting. The foliage is beautifully sprinkled through with gold, not too much, but just enough to give the tree an aspect of cheerfulness on the darker days of the year. Possesses delightful freshness and color throughout the seasons. Planted in rows or hedges, either trimmed or untrimmed. It is a most satisfactory tree.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS ERICOIDES (Heath Retinospora). A very dense dwarf conifer seldom attaining a height of more than 3 or 4 feet. Has soft foliage and is perfectly hardy in the northern states. Its seasonal changes of color are fine, particularly in the winter season when it takes on an unusual and delightful violet hue. Equally good for specimen or mass plantings, and for rockeries, borders and edgings it has few peers. We cannot say too much for this gem of rock and garden. Very hardy.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS LUSTRA (George Peabody Arborvitae). A golden arborvitae of superior merit. It is a broad pyramid in form and shapely in type of growth. Has bright golden foliage, mingled with foliage the shade of old gold, producing an effective changing color scheme, varying with the point of view. A decidedly ornamental tree when rightly planted. Medium size.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS NANA (Little Globe Arborvitae). A dwarf of regular form. Foliage upright and grows in thick heavy layers, appearing to be packed together; and of good bright green color. Low growing, a mature tree reaching a height of 2 feet and spread of 3 feet, and presenting an aged appearance. Desirable wherever dwarfs are needed.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS (Pyramidal Arborvitae). A most desirable arborvitae of narrow columnar growth, dense and compact without trimming. Very hardy and a favorite in almost any planting. Planted in groups it produces a most impressive alpine effect. In situations where effective hedges are desired requiring but little space, Pyramidal Arborvitae has no counterpart. The hedge becomes a solid wall of green from 4 to 20 feet

in height and occupies no more than 2 feet in width. For hedges trees should be planted 1½ feet apart. No pruning is needed other than topping. A Pyramidal Arborvitae hedge requires scarcely any care.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS HILLI (Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae). Same as above except that tree grows somewhat thicker and remains greener during winter season.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS UMBRACULIFERA (Cushion Arborvitae). Dwarf conifer seldom attaining a height of more than 2 feet; umbrella shaped, dense foliage, good green color. Hardy and rare.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA (Ware Arborvitae). Sometimes called Siberian Arborvitae, which name it bears well because of ruggedness and adaptability to cold climes. A tree of close, compact and heavy foliage, which holds its deep green color of slightly bluish cast throughout the year. Symmetrical and conical in habit of growth. Not too large growing, being just out of the dwarf group, and shapely, making it desirable for ornamental plantings. Evergreen conifer.

THUYA ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA (Berckmans Golden Arborvitae). Doubtless the most popular dwarf, Golden Arborvitae known. Almost globe shaped, very compact, foliage vertical and bright gold. Very formal in appearance. Being a universal favorite and hardy, there are few plantings in which it cannot be used to advantage. It always adds tone and color. Evergreen conifer.

THUYA ORIENTALIS ELEGANTISSIMA (Yellow Column Arborvitae). A broad pyramidal, golden tree, formal in shape and reaching a height of 8 to 10 feet. The foliage very closely resembles that of Berckmans Golden Arborvitae. One of the best of the upright types of golden trees. Hardy.

THUYOPSIS DOLABRATA (False Arborvitae). Sometimes called Elkhorn because of the interesting and peculiar shape of the branchlets. It has heavy, light green foliage of mottled effect. Pyramidal in form, of Oriental origin and regarded as one of the most beautiful of Oriental conifers. Since it is different, it gives an added interest and beauty to garden plantings. Hardy.

TSUGA CANADENSIS (Canada Hemlock). Native New Brunswick, Wisconsin and south to Alabama. A well-known conifer of graceful, pleasing habit of growth, and regarded by some landscape architects as one of the best of conifers. Perfectly hardy, withstanding low temperature without injury to tree or foliage. Foliage is heavy and attractive, needles are short. Is naturally broadly pyramidal in form but can be grown to a rounded head, and lends itself well to pruning into hedges.

VIBURNUM (Snowball). The viburnums are upright mostly, rather large shrubs with usually medium-sized deciduous foliage and white to purplish flowers in showy clusters, followed by berry-like red, dark blue or black fruit. The viburnum ranks among the most valuable ornamental shrubs. Besides showy flowers and decorative fruits they possess handsome foliage which mostly assumes a bright fall coloring. The plants are of good habit. Deciduous. Well suited for borders of shrubberies or plantings along roads, and as showy specimens on the lawn.

V. Opulus Sterile. Common Snowball.

V. Carlesi. 4 ft. high; pink and white flowers early in spring; deliciously fragrant.

V. Burkwoodi. 4 to 6 ft. high; similar to Carlesi only faster growing and almost evergreen.

V. Tomentosum (Japanese Snowball). 8 ft. high; flowers white, fruit red, changing to bluish black.

VIBURNUM RYTIDOPHYLLUM (Leatherleaf Viburnum). Native of China. The leaves are rough, evergreen, large and thick, having a pleasing leathery appearance. Flowers yellowish white in enormous 8-inch clusters. Is the hardest and at the same time one of the most distinct and handsomest species of the genus, with its bold foliage and the large clusters of flowers and fruit. Fruit first red, finally changing to shining black.

VIBURNUM TINUS (Laurustinus). Rapid growing, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen, somewhat laurel-like in growth. Large clusters of pink and white flowers all winter.

VIBURNUM TINUS LUCIDUM (Shining Laurustinus). This, like most viburnums, has good foliage. The leaves are evergreen, large and glossy. Strong grower. Large flowers, clusters in great profusion. Hardy.

WINTER CREEPER (See Euonymus).

WEIGELIA (See Diervilla).

YEW (See Taxus).

TREES

ESPALIER TREES. These intriguingly shaped trees are growing more and more popular with each year, and rightly so. They hold a place in the landscape scheme that cannot be filled by any other plant. Besides being dwarf, these delightful trees are as hardy as their fast-growing brothers of the orchard variety, and their fruit is of the same quality. The tracery of their design is indeed delightful against large blank wall spaces, and they make a living, blooming, fruit-bearing fence that far surpasses in beauty, and individuality, the common wood or stone fence. They are trained into a number of different patterns, branching either vertical or fan shaped. A whole orchard can be planted along an average city lot's back fence. They come in nearly all hardy varieties of apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots and cherries.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

APPLES. Our fruit and nut trees are grown here in the Portland district, on sandy loam soil, without irrigation, and naturally develop a strong fibrous root system.

Arkansas Black	Red Astrachan
Baldwin	Red Delicious
Banana	Red Gravenstein
Black Rome Beauty	Red June
Cortland	Red Rome Beauty
Red Jonathan	Red Siberian
Delicious	Red Spy
Duchess of Oldenberg	Rome Beauty
Early Harvest	Spitzenberg
Early McIntosh	Stayman Winesap
Gravenstein	Talman Sweet
Grimes Golden	W. W. Pearmain
Hyslop	Wagener
Jonathan	Weathy
King Tompkins Co.	Winesap
Lodi	Yellow Bellflower
Mammoth Blacktwig	Yellow Delicious
McIntosh	Yellow Newtown
Northern Spy	Yellow Transparent
Ortley	Transcendant
R. I. Greening	Whitney

ALMONDS

Drakes Seedling	Nonpareil
I. X. L.	Texas Prolific
Ne Plus Ultra	

APRICOTS

Blenheim	Chinese
Lewis	Moorpark
Royal	Tilton
Wenatchee	Yakima

CHERRIES (SWEET)

Bing	Lambert
Black Republican	Royal Ann
Black Tartarian	Waterhouse
Deacon	Windsor

CHERRIES (SOUR)

Early Richmond	May Duke
English Morello	Montmorency lg.
Late Duke	Olivet

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet	Spanish or Italian
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FILBERTS

Barcelona	Du Chilly
Daviana	White Aveline

NECTARINES

Boston	New White
Gower	Stanwick

PEACHES

Alexander	Mayflower
Belle of Georgia	Muir
Champion	Palora Cling
Crawfords Early	Phillips Cling
Crawfords Late	Rochester
Early Charlotte	Salway
Early Elberta	Slappy
Elberta	South Haven

PEACHES (Continued)

Golden Jubilee	Triumph
Hales Early	Tuscan Cling
Heath Cling	Valiant
Improved Elberta	Vedette
J. H. Hale	Veteran
Lovell	

PEARS

Anjou	Gorham
Bartlett	Hardy
Bosc	Howell
Clairgeau	Kilffer
Clapps Favorite	Old Home
Comice	Seckel
Easter	Sheldon
Fall Butter	Winter Bartlett
Flemish Beauty	Winter Nellis

PLUMS

Abundance	Methly
Ace	Peach
Beauty	Plumcot
Blue Damson	President
Bradshaw	Prinlow
Burbank	Reine Claude
Climax	Santa Rosa
Columbia	Satsuma
Grand Duke	Shiro
Green Gage	Wanita
Jefferson	Wickson
Kilsey	Yellow Egg
Maynard	

PRUNES

Date	Noble
French Improved	Silver
German	Sugar
Hungarian	Tragedy
Italian	

QUINCES

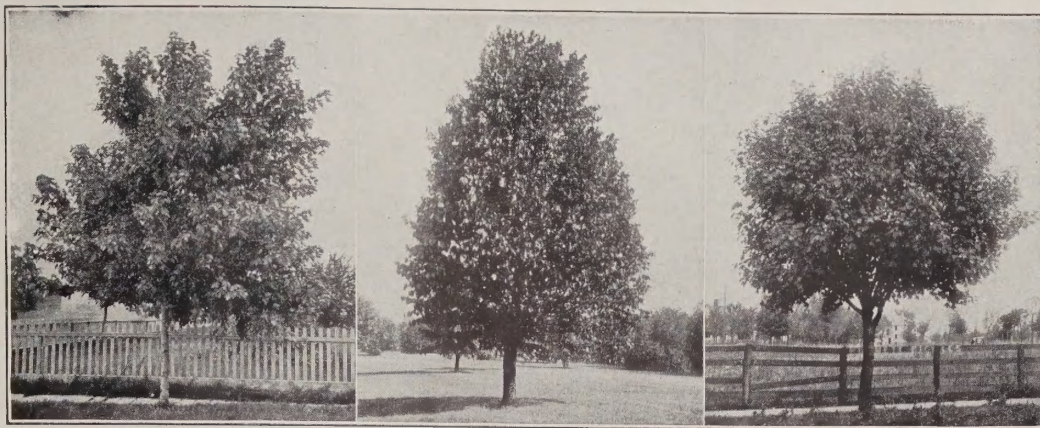
Pineapple

WALNUTS

California Black



Apple Tree



Maple Trees (Silverleaf)

(Sugar)

(Norway)

SHADE TREES

ASH (*Fraxinus*). Ornamental tree. Hardy, with rather large leaves and small flowers appearing before the leaves, and greenish. They are valuable as street and park trees, grow into tall broad-headed trees with light green foliage. 60 feet high.

BEECH (*Fagus*). Tall. Deciduous, hardy trees of noble, symmetrical habits, with smooth light grey bark, and clean dark green or copper foliage which is rarely attacked by insects or fungi. They are among the most ornamental and beautiful trees for park planting, especially in spring, with the young foliage of a tender, delicate green and the graceful drooping heads of flowers.

Green Beech. Foliage dark green.

Copper Beech. Foliage rich copper hue.

BIRCH, CUTLEAF WEEPING (*Betula Laciniata*). The Birch are conspicuous on account of their colored bark, which is a gleaming white all year-round. They are very ornamental park trees, hardy. Their foliage is rarely attacked by insects and turn an orange-yellow color in the fall. Their graceful habit, slender, vine-like, pendulous branches and picturesque trunks make them conspicuous features of the landscape, and the light lacey appearance of the foliage make a striking outline against the sky. 40 ft. tall.

BIRCH, EUROPEAN (*Betula Alba*). The Europeans differ from the Cutleaf in foliage and habit of growth. Leaves are round or full instead of deeply incised, and lacey, and the branches grow upright instead of pendulous. 60 ft. tall.

BOX ELDER (*Acer Negundo*). Large, rapid-growing tree of spreading habit, thriving best in moist and rich soil. Much prized in the west, where it withstands cold and dryness. Leaves variegated with broad white margins. Probably the most effective of all variegated hardy trees.



Weeping White Birch

CATALPA. Deciduous, with large leaves, and handsome showy flowers in large panicles, followed by very long and narrow cylindric pods. They are a splendid tree for avenue planting, and also as shade subjects in formal gardens. A very desirable ornamental tree.

C. Speciosa. 100 ft. in height; flowers white.

C. Bungei. Small tree; flowers white with purple spot.

CHERRY (Japanese Flowering). The Japanese flowering cherries are singularly beautiful and attractive, and in the spring when in bloom are extremely showy, ornamentals, and should be better known in this country. These are the trees so generally planted in the parks, temple grounds, cemeteries and streets of Tokyo. Its flowering is the occasion of a popular festival in the city of Tokyo. Visitors come from miles around to our nursery to see these gorgeous trees in bloom. After seeing one in bloom, a person is not satisfied until they have one of their own. There are two types of growth. Upright and pendulous, weeping.

Kwanzan. Upright, double pink.

Amanogawa. Upright, semi-double, soft pink.

Autumnalis. Early single, pale pink; upright.

Mt. Fuji. Double, white; upright.

Naden. Double, light pink; upright.

Ojochin. Semi-double, light pink; upright.

Shirofugen. Late double pink bud, white bloom; upright.

Japanese Weeping Cherry. Subhirtella. Single and double.

CRAB APPLE (Flowering). Very handsome early flowering tree, with attractive habit of growth. Fine green foliage and dainty miniature apples. Flowers produced in early spring in great abundance and varying in color from light rose to red. One of the best of all early spring-flowering trees.

Bechtel. Double flowering pink.

Foribunda. Pink.

Parkamani. Double rose red.

Eleyi. Dark pink.

Hopa. Red buds.

Neidzwetskyana. Red vein, red blossoms.

Pupurva. Red blossoms.

Scheideckeri. Double pink.

DOGWOOD, PINK (*Cornus Rubra*). Small, hardy, ornamental trees, with handsome foliage, often assuming a brilliant fall coloring, and with extremely attractive, showy pink flowers. Very desirable for planting in shrubberies, or as specimens. They grow nearly as well in shady places under large trees or in sunny exposed situations, and thrive in almost any soil. One of the most beautiful of all American flowering trees. Everyone should have at least one of these gorgeous trees. (See illustration on front of catalogue.)

***Cornus florida*.** White flowering dogwood similar to pink flowering in growth and habit.

***Cornus Nuttallii* (Pacific).** Tree to 80 feet; large white flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Native of Oregon and Washington. A truly beautiful tree.



Rhododendron (See page 15)

ELM (*Ulmus*). Tall, stately trees, rarely shrubby, rather small leaves. Long lived. Valuable for park plantings and for avenue trees; also as a shade tree for dwellings. Its habit is at once majestic and graceful, and the wide-spreading head, borne usually at a considerable height on a straight, shapely trunk, affords ample shade and shelter.

American Elm. 120 feet, one of the favorite avenue trees; limbs, gradually outward, curving with pendulous branches.

Chinese Elm. Small tree or shrub, slender sometimes pendulous branches. A graceful, small, hardy tree. For an excellent, but inexpensive deciduous hedge, use Chinese Elm.

GOLDEN CHAIN (*Laburnum Vosii*). The golden chains are handsome small trees with dark-green trifoliate leaves falling late in autumn without change of color, and with drooping racemes of bright yellow flowers in late spring, followed by long narrow pods remaining on the tree a long time. They are well adapted for planting on rocky slopes or in borders of shrubberies.

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus*). The American hawthorns are highly ornamental subjects for the planting of parks and private estates. The showy flowers in spring and early summer, the conspicuous red, crimson, and scarlet fruits which extend from August to mid-winter.

Pauls Scarlet. Double red.

Carriese. White.

Cordata. Pink.

HORSECHESTNUT (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). The Horsechestnuts are deciduous trees with large, digitate leaves and red or white flowers in showy clusters.

LINDEN (*Tilia Europaea*). Very desirable trees of comparatively rapid growth and regular pyramidal habit. Medium-sized leaves and small yellowish fragrant flowers in drooping clusters. Desirable shade and ornamental trees. Also avenue and street trees.

LOCUST (*Robinia*). Handsome trees with bright green, graceful foliage and showy white, pink or purple flowers. Grow well in any soil, even poor sandy soil and dry locations.

Black Locust. 80 feet high; flowers white, fragrant.

Globe Locust. 20 feet high; flowers dense, globe head.

Pink Locust. Small tree; pink flowering.

MAPLE (*Acer*). Hardy ornamental trees with handsome large foliage. Turning into splendid colors in Autumn. The maples are among our most ornamental and valuable trees for park and street plantings.

Norway Maple. Large tree to 100 feet, round, spreading habit of growth. Leaves turn yellow in autumn.

Red Maple. Large tree to 120 feet, bright red flowers in late spring. Foliage turns bright scarlet in autumn.

Sugar Maple. Large tree to 120 feet, upright dense growth, foliage turns bright yellow and scarlet in autumn.

Silver Maple. Large tree to 120 feet, foliage silvery white beneath.

JAPANESE MAPLE. The Japanese Maple are handsome dwarf trees of dense though graceful habit, with elegant foliage, beautiful, especially in spring when new growth is brilliant red. They grow best in partial shade. Beautiful specimen trees.

Japanese Laceleaf. Prostrate, spreading; foliage very lace-like.

Japanese Redleaf. Upright, dwarf; foliage red and green.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Handsome trees, graceful foliage, silvery white underneath side of leaf. Very showy with its clusters of small white flowers in spring followed by red berry-like fruit. Valuable ornamental tree.

OAK (*Quercus palustris*). Tall, massive trees with stout spreading limbs. Excellent foliage. Truly stately trees of noble majestic habits.

Pin Oak. 80 feet high, symmetrical pyramidal head.

Red Oak. 80 feet high, round topped, symmetrical head, foliage turns dark red in fall.

Scarlet Oak. 80 feet high, round topped, open head. Brilliant scarlet fall coloring.

PEACH (Flowering). Pink-flowered, red-flowered and white-flowered trees of showy beauty in early spring. Flowers double; colors rich, fine ornamental trees for specimens or in borders of shrubberies.

PLUMB (Flowering). One of our most showy flowering ornamental trees. Small to medium-sized trees with foliage varying in color from green to dark red, and flowers from light pink to red. Symmetrical habit of growth; a valuable ornamental all year round.

Bliriana Plum. Very handsome form, purple tinted foliage; flowers semi-double, apple-blossom pink.

Pissardii Plum. Handsome form; purple leaves, dark wine-red plums; flowers single pink.

Nigra Plum. Similar to Pissardi excepting foliage is very dark purple in color.

POPLAR (*Populus*). Soft wooded trees of rapid growth. Much planted on roadsides and in grounds, particularly when quick results are desired. Thrive in almost any soil.

Lombardy Poplar. Tall, columnar habit of growth. With age they

Carolina Poplar. Tall, stately trees. Pyramidal in habit.

become one of the most striking and picturesque trees.

RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*). Very ornamental with handsome distinct foliage, and abundant showy flowers in spring. Very effective by their deep pink color. Well adapted for shrubberies or as single specimens on the lawn.

TULIPTREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Hardy, beautiful, of pyramidal habit, well adapted for park plantings and avenues, with handsome clean foliage of unusual shape and of rather light, bluish green color, assuming in fall a brilliant yellow color. The tulip-like flowers are conspicuous by their size and shape.

WEEPING WILLOW (*Salix*). Deciduous trees, planted for the foliage and interesting habit, for shade, screens and cover; flourishes on wet ground.



Prunus Pissardi (Purple Leaf Plum)